san preserve for improving the mind. Bet-ter far is instruction which adds strength to the immortal soul than the perishable lucre which passes away.

Mr. Blaine's Illness-Ite Political Effect. If the sudden prostration which befell Mr. Blaine on Sunday were as serious as it was at first apprehended to be it would settle the question of his nomination. But neither his physicians at Washington nor his political supporters at Cincinnati think him in any great danger. It is expected that in a few days, or at most a few weeks, he will recover his former robust health, and his friends are prosecuting his canvass with unabated zeal. Instead of thinking his illness an impediment they regard it as a great aid to his success. Of course they do not pretend that a sunstroke or an apoplectic attack exculpates him from the pending charges; but they interpret the outburst of regret and sympathy which followed the news of his prostration as a proof of his great popularity and his strong hold on public confidence, in spite of the facts disclosed in his letters. They think, moreover, that it will effectually silence attacks on his personal character during the progress of the Convention, and that the magnanimity and forbearance practised toward a man suffering under such a visitation have deprived Mr. Blaine's opponents at Cincinnati of their most effective

Plausible as this view may seem it has but little weight. The wide manifestations of sympathy merely illustrate a peculiar feature of the American character. In every case where a distinguished public man is suddenly stricken down his political opponents vie with his political friends in expressions of regret. There was nothing tragic in the death of Andrew Johnson, but se who had been his bitterest enemies used the language of respect and deep feeling. When Vice President Wilson died the whole country went into a parade of grief and mourning without distinction of party. Splendid eulogies were pronounced on Senator Sumner by Southern politicians who had opposed and detested all the measures of the living statesman. The American people are peculiarly given to gush on such occasions, as is exemplified in the practice of setting apart a day in both houses for delivering formal panegyries on every deceased member of Congress, a practice which is without example in any other country. But one might as well go to the epitaph on a man's tombstone for a description of his real character as to quote these funeral culogies as proofs of the estimation in which the subjects of them were held by their country-

The first news created the impression that Mr. Blaine had been suddenly stricken down with apoplexy and could not recover. An hour or two later his death was bulletined at the office of the principal newspaper in Cincinnati. The sensation was as profound as if Mr. Blaine had actually died. The event was so sudden, and the point of time and attending circumstances gave it so dramatic a cast, that everything else relating to Mr. Blaine was forgotten. But all this will quickly pass if the assurances of his physicians are confirmed. It will be felt Mr. Blaine is neither better worse for a sudden and alarming illness, and as soon as there is an assured prospect of his recovery the expediency of his nomination will stand on precisely the same grounds as before. He may hold the greater part of the delegates elected to support him, but there is as yet no proof that he is making any gains, while some of his supporters are wavering and a few have actually deserted. There is even less reason to expect his nomination than there was before his illness.

BRISTOW AS A REFORMER. - We are told that Mr. Bristow is the candidate whose selection will mean a reform of the government and the elevation of the public service. And yet at the head of the Bristow reform canvass we have Bluford Wilson, an officer of the United States government, who spends time, for which the government pays him, in advancing the interests of his chief, the Secretary of the Treasury. We are afraid there is as much humbug in the Bristow reform movement as there was in Peter Cooper's Citizens' Association, which was captured by Tweed and Sweeny and run as a Tammany machine for a year or two before Peter found it out.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Biondes may wear green. Key West gets \$2,500,000 for her cigars every year. Congressman N. P. Banks has been in Boston for

A Georgia darky ran 300 yards with a mule hanging

The Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., proposes to send a cow to Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, is considered as the

Havne of Congress. The Bible says that David laid Geliath out with a

pebble; but Mulligan says he laid Blaine out with a Little Rock.

Great Unknown, because his hair is white and his eye brows are black.

cucumbers to the North, hoping to do with the voge tarian theory what the South did not do with rifle prac-

A writer in the Chicago Tribune has told how the pitch of a woman's voice is lower in New York than it is in Boston, but that the Boston pitch finds itself re

George Eliot :- "The ilnest childlike faces have a consecrating power, and make us shudder anew at all the

grossness and basely wrought griefs of the world, lest they should enter here and die.

In a city avenue a crowd will gather round a builfrog in a globe of water, and watch him with as much interest as a country church congregation watches a "York" parasol unbend and come down.

In the Bowery, yesterday, a little city boy of four

rears, and "in dresses," was standing on the curb and ding a big, black horse by the bridle. The boy felt elated; and the horse looked at him in kind amaze-ment, and did not try to run sway.

In the Virginia Penitentiary is a man who is serving out his second term. Each time he stole an orange-a fruit which grows on tropical trees as plentifully as an icicle grows on arctic caves—yet he would not have been incarcerated for stealing an icicle.

Mme. d'Alq, a French lady, write: - "Care should be taken to avoid a young lady going out to walk aione with her brother, especially if he is unmarried. Sno can with propriety go out with her brother-in-law or

n uncle, but on no account with a cousin."

There was a club excursion yesterday. Several of mignificent Mexican saddles, with rolls of blankers bend the saddles. As the men rode out on these down, two or three countrymen on the sidewalk said, "'Taint no way to go fur the cows."

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

DERBY HAS NOT REPLIED TO FISH.

Parliamentary Attention to the Winslow Case Correspondence.

AN INTERNATIONAL DEADLOCK.

A Swiss Canton Submerged-Dwellings Swept Away and Many Persons Drowned.

The Liverpool Atlantic Trade Vastly Depressed.

Breadstuffs-The Trade inactive Under Apprehension of War.

MacMahon at Variance with the French Ministry.

ENGLAND.

THE FISH-WINSLOW DESPATCH RECEIVED BUT NOT ANSWERED-BEPUTED SALE OF A NEWS-PAPER-VAST DEPRESSION IN THE ATLANTIC CARRYING TRADE.

Loxpox. June 12, 1876. James, in accordance with the notice given by him last week, asked Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, whether Secretary Fish's despatch of May 22, relating to the Winslow case, had been received by Lord Derby, and, if so, whether there was any objection to lay the same on the table of the House.

Mr. Bourke, in repty, said the despatch bad been re-

ceived, but not answered yet. It could not, therefore, be communicated to the House at present,

AN INTERNATIONAL DEADLOCK.

In the lobby of the House of Commons to-night the opinion is general that the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on the extradition question are again at a deadlock.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guar-dian says it is reported that Albert Grant has sold his newspaper, the Echo. BREADSTUFFS-THE MARKET INACTIVE AND TRADERS

ANXIOUS. The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British corn trade for the past week says the reports of the present condition of the crops are hopeful. The weather during the past week has been fine and in every way favorable to agricultural operations. The earance of the wheat plant is generally healthy. Under the influence of the improved appearance of the country and considerably increased foreign supplies our local trade has assumed a quieter tone. The ar-rivals of Indian wheat have been large.

INPLUENCE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION. Unless some new aspect of the Eastern question of n unfavorable change in the weather should give the spur to speculation, it is probable that trade will con-tinue caim and lifeless, although the short supply of English wheat will necessitate the continuance steady demand for consumption, increased at times by Continental requirements. Recent favorable winds have brought into ports of call a fair number of cargoes which are firmly held, especially as political matters remain in such an uncertain state, and the possibility of war, although unacknowledged by many, still looms up in the background.

A FLEET OF STEAMSHIPS IDLE-THE ATLANTIC CARRYING TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, June 12, 1876. The Courier, in its issue to-day says :-- "The number of magnificent steamships lying idle in Liverpool and Birkenhead docks is unparalleled in the history of comcrease instead of diminish. The Cunard Company is about to send their steamers Scotia, Calabria and Cuba to the Clyde to await the revival of the Atlantic grade.

This is not to interfere, however, with their regular service weekly to New York and fortnightly to Boston. There is now some indication that, although emigra-tion and freight traffic show no sign of improvement, the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is beginning to attract passengers. The steamer Bothnia on Saturday took 240 saloon passengers, and the Abysainia, which sails next Saturday, is already engaged for a full

THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.

LONDON, June 13, 1876. The House of Commons last night read a second time the Appellate Jurisdiction bill, which retains the House of Lords as the final Court of Appeal, and provides for a certain number of salaried judges to set in that House as Lords of Appeal.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF THE WORKINGMEN'S DELEGA-TION TO AMERICA STILL UNDER DEBATE-MACMAHON LIKELY TO CONTRADICT HIS MIN-

A meeting in favor of the Philadelphia delegation of French workmen was held to-day. M. Naquet, mem-ber of the Chamber of Deputies, was chairman, and several other deputies were present. WHAT THE INDUSTRIALS SHOULD DO IN THE PRES RE-

PUBLIC.

The business objects of the workmen's delegation were discussed. Various speakers maintained that the delegates, while in America, should occupy themselves with inquiries into social as well as industrial matters and some protested against undue interference of the

French government. A CABINET CRISIS.

A meeting of the Cabinet is to be held to-morrow, then an important question will be brought up, which, it is feared, will lead to a difference between the Presi-dent and the Ministers. The latter have resolved to hip made vacant by the death of M. Ricard, while President MacMahon is determined to support M

THE ARMY BILL-CARE FOR CONTINGENTS FOR

CUBA.

Losnos, June 13, 1876. A despatch from Cadez to the Times, says the estimate limiting the Spanish army to 100,000 men does not include the soldiers sent to Cuba.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CROPS-A WAR ON LOCUSTS. The cereal crops of the provinces of Badajoz and Ciudad Real have been entirely destroyed by locusts. Over 6,000 tons of locusts have been burned with pe troleum in trenches, and 15,000 soldiers have been oc cupied in destroying them.

TURKEY.

INSURGENT CHIEFS TO CONFER ON THE SUB-JECT OF THE ARMISTICE.

Loxpos, June 13, 1876.

The Standard's special despatch from Vienna states that the insurgent chiefs will hold a conference at Suttoring to consider the question of accepting the armisnce offered by the Sultan.

THE PRINCE OF BERVIA FAID TO MAVE ACKNOWLEDGED A special despatch to the Morning Post from Berlin reports that Prince Milan of Servia has sent an autograph letter to Constantinople acknowledging his ai-

THE ARMY BORDER WATCH RELAXED.

servation on the Servian frontier has been ordered to withdraw.

It is supposed this is done at the instigation of the THE SULTAN IN PRIRADLY ACCORD WITH THE KHEDIVE

A Vienua despatch to the Daily News announces that dourad has notified the Khedive of Egypt that he will soon sanction the privileges which were granted the Khedive by the late Sultan Abdul-Aziz.

RUSSIA.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC POPULATION SAID TO HAVE

LONDON, June 13, 1876. The Post's Berlin special says the Germania, an ultra montane journal, publishes a private telegram which reports that the Russian troops bave massacred the Ruthenian Roman Catholics in Sediachia, even using cannon for that purpose.

SWITZERLAND.

DISASTROUS INUNDATIONS-SERIOUS LCSS OF

PROPERTY AND LIFE. BERNE. June 12, 1876. zeriand, caused by heavy rains and the melting of the

The railways are much damaged.

A CANTONAL DISTRICT SUBMERGED.

The whole Canton of Thurgau is submerged; many bridges and houses have been carried away and several persons have been drowned. At Frauenfeld, the capial of the Canton, four inmates of a house were killed by the falling in of the walls. The Federal Council has delegated one of its members to proceed to Thurgau and offer assistance to the inhabitants.

OUR COMING GENERALS.

EXAMINATION OF GRADUATING MILITARY CA-DETS-THEIR PROFICIENCY IN THE SCIENCE OF PROJECTILES, LAW AND CAVALRY DRILL. WEST POINT, June 12, 1876.

A leaden sky overhung West Point during the whole

of to-day, causing the mountain sides to assume a monotonous tint of green, which was unrelieved by a passing shadow. The morning was very wei, the rain not so heavily to the southward of that point. However, during the day the threatening clouds did not end down their showers, but a bluish haze overspread the landscape, indicating that the atmosphere had attained a high point of saturation and that a pull of cold air from the northwest would convert the vapor into rain and spoil all the fine display promised to-day, wherein sections of the first or graduating class were undergoing their final examination. As I entered, a section was represented at the blackboards by five of its members, who demonstrated with many symbols vacuo and in air. This proved an exceedingly interest-ing exhibition of efficiency in one of the most important branches of military study, and was on the whole very creditable to the cadets examined. Of course, somwere affected by the blackboard fever, and exhibited extreme nervousness in their alternately paling and flushing cheeks, but the good natured and experienced examiners gave each disorganized youth ample time for reconstruction, and even started the trains of though by the gentlest of gentle hings. Like well constructed pieces of mechanism the moment the right spring was touched the wheels of memory began to revolve smoothly, and the result was the demonstration of the proolem or the explanation of some difficult point of detail in its construction. With all this there was not the slightest attempt at giving material assistance to any of the cadets, and I may assure the readers of the Hanald that any young man graduating at the Academy must win his way to that success by hard work and cross application. Among the practical questions but to the candidates were:—"The mode of manufacture of gunpowder and gun cotton?" "Concerning the caiculations necessary to determine the time of flight of a projectile?" "The curve of the trajectory and its modifications under varying circumstances."" "The force of projection as determined by the ballistic and gun pendulums?" Such questions as related to the general and detail conditions arising in connection with the theory and practice of gunnery were given and answered promptity enough to satisfy any one that the replies came from students were affected by the blackboard fever, and exhibited

times see the law of the whole people set aside for that of the few solders. But at West Point the teaching is entirely in accordance with the constitutional law, and it was very gratifying to listen to our future army officers giving incide expression to the lessons of their professors in this regard.

THE CAVALET DRILL

The cavalry drill at the riding hall commenced exactly at hall-past five o'clock, and was witnessed by the Board of Visitors and their friends, besides a large concourse of fashionably attired ladies and gentlemen, who were attracted to the drill by the novelty of the scene and their interest in the cadets taking part in it. Twenty-five handseme horses, equipped, with regulation cavalry saddles, were led into the large hall, and soon afterward a similar number of cadets of the first class entered the building, armed with sabre and revolver. At a signal from Captain Beaumont, who directed the drill, the cadets, who stood in line at their horses' heads, sprang into the saddles and broke off by fours to the right. In this formation they walked, trotted and gallopped their horses, managing their movements with grace and address. Then the column was formed right by twos, and finally in single file. The party now divided into two sections, which wheeled, countermarched and performed a number of very difficult evolutions with great precision and skill.

Some of the horses were what the Ohio democrate may turn out—regular boliters, and the cadets had to exert all their persuanive powers of bit and spur to keep the unruly brutes in place in the line. The grand feature of the drill was the sabre and pistol drill. Dummy heads of rubber, some fixed on posts and others on the ground, were arranged around the hall. The cadet trooper drew his pistol and for the professor of stance, then, quickly returning the pistol, he drew the sabre and executed the several cuts at the other heads, which exercise developed his provess of swordsmanship as well as horsemanship.

After a number of courses had been run in this

GEORGE D. LORD'S CASE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12, 1876. At the afternoon session to-day George D. Lord appeared, accompanied by his counsel, A. P. Lanhigher court for review, principally on two important legal propositions, and asked for thirty days to make up a bill of exceptions, and a stay of sentence in the meaning, to take up the case by certiforar. The Court said that if the case be taken up on a writ of certiforar; it could not be removed from the supreme Court, and with a writ of error the court of last resort would be reached. Counsel then asked for a stay of sentence until the bill of exceptions was prepared, and should they find it necessary they would apply for a writ of error.

writ of error.

The District Attorney said that the Court fully understood the case, and it was unnecessary for him to derstood the case, and it was unnecessary for him to suggest in the matter.

Judge Daniels then postponed the final disposition of the matter until the 10th of July, at two o clock. He said that the request of the defendant's counsel, under the orroumstances, was not unreasonable, and that a delay until that time would be of no injury to the interests of the public. The Court accordingly adjourned till the time staffed. The same bail and security are still holding.

FOUNDERING OF A GUNBOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1876. The Pacific Mall steamer City of Sydney, from Pan gunboat General Barreos, off San Jose de Guatemala during a gale the week previous to the time the City of Sydtey touched at that port, the 31st uit. The crew of the gunboat were saved, but sixteen soldiers went down with her.

PRINT WORKS SUSPENDED.

LOWRLL, Mass., June 12, 1876. The Hamilton Print Works at this place suspended operations to-day, seven of the calico printers having WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1876.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

CORRUPTION IN THE DISTRICT-WHAT A PAR-

DONED CONVICT PROMISES TO SWEAR TO-MORE PROMINENT STATESMEN THREATENED. An important witness was before the Grand Jury here to- ay, whose revelations concerning the safe burglary are said to be even less astounding than what he knows of the corrupt use of money to high places. This witness is Hope H. Slatter, convicted a few year to the Albany Pentientiary, whence he has just been pardoned that he might give valid testimony in the safe burglary trials to come off in the fall, that of General Babcock having, at the request of the latter's counsel, Mr. W. A. Cook. been fixed for the 18th of September. Statter was wanted, not alone for the light he could throw upon this famous conspiracy. At the time of his convicon for manslaughter he was bookkeeper of the firm of Taylor & Filbert, who said nearly all the concrete pavement of Washington. In the winding up of the account of the firm the sum of \$63,000 was charged up to "expenditures" without other explanation and Taylor ned Fibert for a settlement of the amount thus unac counted for. No explanation, however, could be had except through the bookkeeper Slatter, and the bookhis pardon to allow of his testimony about the safe burglary makes him also a comcase, and it is expected that in the course of his examination by the Grand Jury, which is now in pro-

known republican editors each \$2,500. He said before he went into the jury room that he should testify to the solemnity of an oath and with the consequences of a false statement before bim, he will persevere in his inviolably secret for the time being, so that 't may be ome days before the public will be given the details of THE BELKNAP TRIAL-NUMBER AND EXPENSE OF THE DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL-OPPOSITION

gress, he will testify that to influence paying contracts

he paid a very distinguished Northern Senator \$2,500;

a Pennsylvania ex-Congressman \$2,500, and two well

OF DEMOCRATS TO A PROLONGATION OF THE TRIAL Inquiry was made to-day of Major McDonald, the Clerk of the Senate, as to who would pay the expenses for summoning the witnesses in the Belknap case for the de ence, and information was given that they would be met from the contingent fund of the Senate It is understood that ex-Senator Carpenter, of counsel for defence, will furnish a list of 251 witnesses, com prising all the officers of the War Department, every major general of the army and sundry other officers, as well as civilians from Forts Sili and Lincoln. It is thought that the trial will last into the month of Sen tember. Some of the democratic members expressed ves as positively opposed to this course on the part of Mr. Belknap's counsel as uncalled for and un-necessary, and it is thought that they will move gainst the policy of protracting the trial in what they all an entirely usoless and vexatious manner.

MR. BANNING'S ARMY BILL-ANOMALOUS PRO-VISION IN THE MATTER OF BREVETS-A PICA-

TUNISH ATTEMPT AT ECONOMY. Many complaints are made by officers of the army or count of section twenty of Mr. Banning's Army bill, which allows the insignia of volunteer as well as regular revets to be worn in uniform on duty. If this pro vision should become a law an officer who neld the wear the insignia of this rank, while an officer who held the actual rank of colonel in the volunteer service more valuable than the substance in this case. It is suggested that it would be better to amend authorize the War Department to brevet all officers who served in the volunteers to the highest rank held by them in that service. The House Committee on filitary Affairs will, it is understood, report to-morrow in favor of reducing the pay and emoluments of the few officers serving on the staff of the General of the Army to the amount derived from their lineal rank, inproposed action is regarded as being simply of the picayune sort, and strikes invidiously at three or four very meritorious officers ostensibly in the name of economy, so reducing their pay that they cannot afford to serve on duty and support their families respectably

PRACTICAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS IN CON-GRESS PENDING THE CINCINNATI CONVEN-TION-THE PUBLIC CREDIT ACT OF 1869 TO

BE INVESTIGATED. Congress is not disposed to do any work when a na tional convention is on the eve of nominating a Presi-dential candidate. At such a time the politician gets the better of the lawmaker in the average Congressman's composition. Hence the Senate found itself rithout a quorum to-day and adjourned over to Thurs day, which means until next week, or at least until the Cincinnati nominee is known. The democrats had a majority, as it is a republican convention; two weeks hence the St. Louis convention; two weeks hence the St. Louis Convention will leave the democratic House without a quorum and make the republican minority a

troduction of a resolution for an investigation of alleged corruption in the passage of the Public Credit act of 1869, and by filibustering they drove it over to next week. The author of the resolution, Mr. Earley F. Poppleton, of Delaware, has introduced it on the asbribing members of Congress to pass the act, enabling a pool of Wall street brokers and a syndidate of bankors to make tremendous profits by the rise in five-twenties and the decline in gold. This is the real

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1876. MR. BLAINE'S CONDITION MUCH IMPROVED-PHYSICIANS' REPORT TO CINCINNATI-ACTION OF THE SUB-JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REGARD-ING THE INVESTIGATION.

The following telegram was sent to Congressman Hale at half-past eleven o'clock to-night:-

Mr. Blaine has arisen from his bed, sat on his chall several minutes and conversed with his physicians. He is gaining strength steadily. G. W. POPE, M. D. WASHINGTON, D. C., half-past eleven P. M. Surgeon General Barnes stated this afternoon to Mra. Blaine and others that he entirely coincides with Dr.

Verdi in regarding every symptom of Mr. Blaine's The Sub-Judiciary Committee to-day addressed letter to Mr. Blaine's physicians, inquiring as to the probable time that he will be able to appear before the

At this hour, half-past one A. M., Mr. Blaine is quietly sleeping, his breathing being periectly natural, There is no change from the very encouraging signs manifested during the alternoon and night.

THE NAME OF LAPAYETTE AND THE CENTEN-NIAL-A SUGGESTION BY THURLOW WEED. The Speaker pro tem laid before the House to-day the following letter, which was referred to the Committee on the Centennial :-

mittee on the Centennial:—

New York, June 9, 1876.

My Dear Sir.—Half a century ago General Lalayette rovisited America, and, as the invited guest of the nation, made a triumphal tour through the States as you know by reading and by tradition. The affection, enthus as me and gratitude awakened by that visit has ne parallel in the world's history. Would it not be equally appropriate and wise half a century after the visit of his grandfather to invite Oscar Lafayette, as the guest of the nature, to attend the Centennial Antiversary of our independence?

Our committee has decided to invite M. Lafayette, but it occurs to me that Congress might think proper to give broader and deeper effect to a patriotic idea. Very truly yours,

Hon. S. Cox.

BABCOCK AND THE SAFE BURGLARY CONSPIR ACY-HIS COUNSEL PRESSING FOR AN EARLY

thur, Mr. W. A. Cook, counsel for O. E. Babcock, charged with others with conspiracy in connection with the safe burglary, asked that an early day of July be fixed for the trial. Mr. Cook stated that General Bab-

ck was anxious for a trial. He protested that he made by such men as Wnitley, who will come on the stand as a perjurer. He asked that the case be taken up immediately after the 4th of July. District Attorney Wells said that he expected Whitley and Somerville would be put on the stand, and be suggested that the Court would not like to sit during August, and the trial would be a lengthy one. He suggested the 18th of Sep-

tember as the day to commence the trial.

After some discussion the 19th of September was fixed as the day, the Court announcing that it would reconvene on the 18th.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President returned to Washington this afternoon from Annapolis, where he passed the day yesterday, having left this city on Saturday afternoon for that purpose. Soon after his arrival at the Executive Mansion the President sent a message to Mr. Blaine's residence ascertain the condition of that gentleman.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL M'PHERSON-THEIR REMOVAL FROM CLYDE ENJOINED BY THE

M'PHERSON MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION. It will be remembered that at the request of many free consent of his mother, the President ordered his remains to be removed from Clyde, Ohio, and to be square in this city. The matter was given into the harge of General Babcock and Mr. Barker, undertaker, was sent to Ohio recently to super intend the removal of the body. When he undertook to do so, however, he was prevented by the McPherson Monumental Association there, got an injunction : gainst it, claiming their right to the ody. Upon the receipt of a despatch to that effect here from Mr. Barker, Colonel Elliott started last night for Clyde, Ohio, with the expectation of settling the matter amicably at once. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BY THE LATE

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS DECLARED VOID. It was judicially decided to day that the issuing o

certificates of indebtedness by the late Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia as a hen on property for special improvements is wholly without law and the certificates, therefore, void.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY-A NEW TRIAL GRANTED TO HALLOCK.

Judge McArthur to-day granted a new trial to Ben jamin B. Hallock, heretofore convicted of the larceny of \$47,600 from the Treasury. Ottman and Brown, who were similarly indicted, have given bail for their appearance. Ottman has once been tried, but the jury

THE EXHIBITION.

FINE WEATHER FOR THE OPENING OF THE SIXTH WEEK-DEDICATION OF THE SITE OF THE MON-UMENT TO THE FIRST COLORED BISHOP OF AMERICA-MATTERS OF INTEREST CONNECTED WITH THE CENTENNIAL-THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND THE BOARD PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1876.

A leaden sky and a misty rain were the sombre ac companiments of the opening of the sixth week of the Centennial Exhibition, but the welcome sunlight ere long rifled the dissolving clouds and once more illumined the magnificent scene with the splendors of a June day. Though the threatening weather of the attendance in the early part of the day, new and rapidly increasing throngs appeared with the sunlight, and before three o'clock in the afternoon the grounds were again crowded. A delicious breeze swept through the place and the numberless with fresh brilliancy, while the forest trees, velvet lawns, thick shrubbery and myrinds of blooming flowers looked more beautiful and gave forth a sweeter fragrance than before. The delightful weather added enclosure, for in the vivifying atmosphere visitors could stroll from one point of attraction to another and retrace their steps without that sense of fatigue of which visitors frequently complained during the op-pressive weather of the preceding weeks. Many of the visitors yesterday had been led into the error of regard-ing the evening treat of Saturday as the begining of onger and more pleasant hours at the Exhibition, and, therefore, aid not start for the grounds until the afternoon. The looks and expressions of disappointment when, at five o'clock, the exhibits were unexpectedly concealed from view may easily be imagined by those who have experienced the pleasares of a tour among almost any of the peerless dis plays to be found in the Contennial Building. How long the public will be compelled to wait until the mised, but the experiment will doubtless be given fair trial.

THE BISHOP ALLEN MONUMENT. the memory of Bishop Allen, the first colored bishop of America, took place yesterday, at noon, at the newly laid foundation, north of the west end Machinery Hall, in the presence of many promuent Southern colored men and of Philadelphia representatives of the colored John T. Jenifer, of Arkansas, the chairman of the Ex-ecutive Committee, after which the general agent of ecutive Committee, after which the general agent of the projectors of the monument, Mr. Andrew J. Chambers, of Arkansas, made a state-ment of the progress of the movement, saying that it originated in Arkansas about eighteen months ago, and from its inception had been indorsed by all the leading colored estimens of the coun-try. Its chief supporters, as they were also its pro-tectors, are Southern men, among whom are the folectors, are Southern men, among whom are the fol-owing:—Hon. William H. Gray and Judge M. W. lowing:—Hon. William R. Gray and Judge M. W. Gibbs, of Arkansas; Hon. Andrew Rapier, of Alabsma; Hon. John R. Scott, of Florida; Hon. H. M. Turner, of Georgia; Mr. J. S. Hinton, of Indiana; Licutenant Governor Antoppe, of Louisiana; Mr. William T. Montagomery, of Missouri; Hon. Robert B. Elliott, of South Carolina; Licutenant R. H. Gleaves and Hou. Edward Shaw, of Tennessee; Hop. M. W. Burton and N. W. Cuny, of Texas, and Professor John M. Langston, of Washington, D. C. The project, he said, had been indorsed by the President of the United States and many members of Gongress from all sections of the United.

The Chairman, Rev. John T. Jenifer, who was also the orator of the occasion, then delivered an address, at the the conclusion of which the ceremonies termin-

she orator of the occasion, then delivered an address, at the the conclusion of which the ceremonies terminated.

The base of the monument was laid yestorday, and the monument itself will arrive from Unclinati this week. It is of white marble, and was carved in Italy, whence it was shipped to Cinclinati, where the sculptor had prepared a life size best of the honored Bishon. Above the base will be a pedestal supporting four columns, which sustain a Gothic pavilion. On an inner podestal beneath the centre is to be placed the bust, while above the pavilion will rise lour Gothic towers surmounted by the Greek cross. Among the prominent colored citizens of Philadelphia participating in the dedication were Bishop Campbell, Rev. Theo. Gould, Rev. R. F. Wayman, Dr. B. T. Tanner and James T. Robinson. The formal unveiling of the monument will take place on the Fourth of July.

EXSTENSIAL NOTES.

The admissions on Saturday were:—Paying, 28,948; non-paying, 12,303. Total, 41,261—\$14,474.

A concert on the organ built by Book & Hastings, of Boston, situated in the east gallery of the Main Building, is fixed for to-day at haal-past one P. M.

The hands employed in Finier & Schiedter's rope of the antrance (see for a visit to the Exhibition.

A second delegation from Fairbanka' scale works, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., will be here next week on a tour of the grounds.

Provest Stille, of the University of Pennsylvania, will give a reception this evening as the university to the judges of award and officials connected with the Exhibition.

Delay in the arranagement of the mineral collection of Arkansas has necessatated a postponement of the opening of the building of that State until Taursday.

The Columbus monument is now en route to this

America; that it would be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival." The Committee on Restoration has invited American historians, biographers and literate to be present at Independence Half on the 2d of July, desiring that a biographical sketch of every individual whose memory is associated with this building during the early days of the Republic might be prepared and deposited on that day among the archives of the National Museum. It is intended to give a systematic presentation of the history of the country in chronological order. It is expected that over 200 authors will be in attendance.

CARD FROM MR. WELSH

The relegraph to-day prints the following card and explanatory note:—

To the Entrons of Evening Telegraph:—

explanatory note:—
To run Enrions of Evening Telegraphic—
'n rour issue of Saturday has there is an article on the
relations between "the United States Centennial Commisstom" and "the Centennial Board of Finance," accompanied
by extracts from several opinions professional and lar, in
support of the powers of "the Centennial Board of Fig.

President Centennial Board of Finance. In reference to Mr. Welsh's communication we must say that it was not obtained from any member of the Centennial Board of Finance. But that body and the Centennial Commission are both public bodies and their movements are of immediate public concern. The fact that serious differences on vital matters existed was current rumor on the street. To place the exact state of the case before the community the documents embraced in Saturday's issue were obtained in the usual way of obtaining news and given to the world.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

Bosrov, June 12, 1876. This morning the Emperor, accompanied by the Visconde de Born Retiro, visited the Institution for the Blind, and were so much interested in its work system. His Majesty speaks very highly of the system adopted, and considers the results obtained more than satisfactory.

After breakfast visits were made to the Museum,

which the Emperor considers very important, but which the Emperor considers very important, but not as good as it might be made.

On leaving the Museum His Majesty visited some of the primary schools and the High School, with which he is delighted. He says they are the best he

has seen since his arrival in this country. The Visconde De Bom Betiro also is quite enthusi astic over the system of primary instruction, and says it cannot fail to give the best results. He has suggested to the Emperor the idea of offering inlucements to some of the lady teachers to proceto Brazil for the purpose of introducing the system into the Empire, and in all probability the matter will be brought under the attention of the Brazilis Minister of Public Instruction. The Medical College and Hospital were also visited.

On the invitation of Messrs. Rand & Avery the Emperor inspected their immense printing estab-lishment and was much interested in the various Accompanied by the Empress and the members of

his suite His Majesty next proceeded to the great planeforte factory of Chickering. The evening was devoted to a short lecture on the Yellowstone National Park, delivered to their Im-

perial Majesties and the members of their suite in the parior of the hotel by Professor Marshall. His lecture was illustrated by stereoscopic views and was very interesting.

THE EMPEROR AT NEWPORT. NEWPORT, June 12, 1876. Hon. George Bancroft, who is occupying his sum mer residence here, states that Dom Pedro will arrive here on Saturday, via New Haven, and he will lunch at his house on that day. The authorities at the torpedo station here state that they have received no official announcement of the Emperor's in

tended visit at that place. Saturday, the day of his visit, the torpedo class do not visit the island, and consequently the distinguished visitor will not be able to see them. The workshops will, however, be in operation, as usual. He will not be officially received, but will be tendered the courtesies awarded to any other guest. It was proposed to give him a torpedo salute had he decided to visit the station officially. The announcement in the Herald at the time His Majesty was at Annapolis relative to his determination to see more about the torpedo busi-ness upon his arrival here was the first intimation Captain Breeze had of his contemplated visit. Mrs. Bancroft informed a friend to-day that His Mujesty desired to see a set of china presented to the

William Hunter, of this city, when that gentle man was Minister to Brazil, by his father, SENTENCE OF CONSPIRATORS.

MILWAUKER, Wis., June 12, 1870 Jacob Nunnemacher and Christian Guenther, who were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, were sentenced by Judge Dyer this morning-the for mer to five months' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, and the latter to three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. They are to be imprisonment out in the county jail. Nunnemacher is a very old and wealthy citizen.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is at the Brovoort House. Ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia; Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; Count Helpa, of Paris, and Judge William A. Sackett, of Saratoga, yesterday ar-Price, United States Navy, is quartered at the Hoffman House. Edwin C. Cushman, of Newport, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge T. W. Barkley, of Washington, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. State Senator Pailip A. Roach, of California, is at the Stortovant House, Licutenant William P. Randall, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel. General J. M. Brannan, United States Army, and John T. Raymond, the com-cian, are at the St. James Hotel. Ex-Congressman Worthington C. Smith, of Vermont, is at the Windsor Hotel. Ex-Senator Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the St. Denis Hotel. George W. Miller, of Albany,

MAILS FOR EUROPE. . The steamship Scythia will leave this port ou Vednesday for Quecastown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe e ready at six o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. PERSONS WITH WEAK LUNGS SHOULD BE ure and use Hale's Honey or Housmound and Tan. PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS care in one minute.

A.—BENNETT BUILDING.

A.—BENNETT BUILDING.
LOCATED ON NAME AND PULTON STR.
HANDSOMELY AND WELL HEATED OPPICES
TO LET ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.
AWYERS, BANKERS AND INSURANCE OFFICES.
APPLY ON THE PREMIAES.

A CERTAIN REMEDY.—THE ELEGANT SILI LASTIC TRUSS, sold only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPASY 85 Broadway, worn easy night and day, adoptes univer

A GENTLEMAN'S PEARL CASSIMERS HAT, 52 18', worth \$4. Specialty, ALASKA BRAYERS, 15 No.

LAPAYETTE RESTAURANT, NEAR THE ART pallery and adjoining the music pavilion, is in every respect a first class restaurant.

DONT LOSE YOUR HAIR.—OHEVALIER'S LIPS ON THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its folling out at once. Increases lis growth rapidly, and makes the naire beautiful. Sold by all druggless.

KEEP'S CUSTON SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.
The very best, six for \$2. Not the slightest objection to us
or keep any of KEEP'S SHIRTS unless perfectly satisfactor
571 Broadway and 321 Arch st. Philadelphia. MOTHALINE.—THE ONLY RELIABLE MOTE preventative; used by furriers. Sold by druggiess. Price Oc. per yard.

RHEUMATISM DESTROYS ALL YOUR COLDE. FITHER'S KURUMATIC KENEDY WILL cure you.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALL Arrites Beverages, JOHN MATTHEWS, les sy, and The Lt., city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. CANCERS -- NEW TREATISE, EXPLAISING THET 1776. U. S. GOODSPEED & CO. 14 Burder